California State Library

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXX. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1891. NO. 1,510.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:

For one year (in advance)..... $2 00
For six months..... 1 25
For three months..... 1 00

OFFICE:

Corner of Bryant and School Streets. (Sport's Brown Block).

County Official Press.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge..... Wm. H. Virden.
Sheriff and Tax Collector..... M. J. Cody.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder..... John D. Murphey.
Treasurer..... Joseph A. Brown.
District Attorney..... H. M. Eddy.
John J. Welch..... Assessor.
D. M. Walters.. Coroner & Public Administrator.
Superintendent of Schools... Cornelia Richards.
Supervisor, First District..... William Calnan.
Supervisor, Second District.. William Stewart.
Supervisor, Third District..... Watkin Morgan.
Supervisor, Fourth District.... N. B. Hunewill.
Supervisor, Fifth District..... Henry A. Pitts.

Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. F. GARDNER,
(Late Receiver U. S. Land Office).
LAND and MINE ATTORNEY,
SACRAMENTO.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
821 J Street—Room 1, Next door to U. S. Land Office mh21-1y

R. F. OSBORN & CO.,
NO. 751 MARKET STR,
SAN FRANCISCO.
General Hardwar
CABINET.
UPHOLSTERERS
CARRIAGE MAKERS
HARDWARE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

BASHFUL BRIDEGROOMS.

Brides Are More Self Possessed Than Their Partners in Facing the Minister.

Ministers declare that in nine cases out of ten brides are much more self possessed than are bridegrooms when the marriage ceremony is being performed.

A shy, modest looking little creature robed in white will stand perfectly erect, looking the minister calmly and squarely in the eye without for an instant losing her self poise, while the big, blunt six-footer of a bridegroom by her side is pale and nervous and trembling. His fingers are likely to twitch nervously and he may even hitch at his trousers legs or twist a corner of his coat skirt.

I was once "best man" to a stalwart, middle-aged bridegroom, noted for his courage and feats of daring, says a writer in the Philadelphia Call, and when the time came for us to go downstairs to meet the bride and her attendants he nearly had a fit, and he looked like a walking corpse all through the ceremony. I had to keep saying: "Brace up, old boy," and "Come, come, you've got to go down," to get him started at all, and at the door he was idiotic enough to clutch at me and say:

"Say, Fred, how would it do to have Mary and the preacher alip in here and have it all over with before we go down at all? I can't go through it before all that crowd."

"Idiot!" I said briefly and pointedly enough to leave no doubt as to my meaning. "Mary won't come in here and you will go down this instant."

He got through at last without doing or saying anything ridiculous, in which respect he was luckier than another stalwart bridegroom of my acquaintance, who was so dazed and overcome that he held out one of his own fingers for the ring when the minister said: "With this ring I thee wed."

Another bridegroom I know lost his head to such a degree that when it came time for him to say: "I, Horace, take thee, Annie, to be my lawful wedded wife," he said, in an unnaturally loud tone: "I, Annie, take thee, Horace, to be my lawful wedded wife," and when the time came for him to introduce his bride to some of his friends who had not yet seen her he did it by saying, awkwardly: "Ah. er—Miss Carter, this is my wife, Miss Barton," calling her by her maiden name.

Few men say "my wife" easily and naturally the first time they use the words in public.

A funny case was that of a badly-rattled bridegroom who stared blankly at the minister until asked if he took "this woman to be his lawful wedded wife," when he started suddenly and hastily, and said, in the blandest manner:

"Ah! beg pardon, were you speaking to me?"

A village preacher says that he once married a rural couple at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of a large company of invited guests. The bridegroom was a big, bony, red-faced young fellow who looked as though he could have felled an ox with his fist; but he shivered and turned pale at the beginning of the ceremony, and at its close he fell down in a dead faint, to the manifest annoyance of his bride, who had been as cool as a cucumber throughout the ceremony.

SPECIALIST OR SMATTERER?

Does It Pay to Take Up a Special Line of Professional Work.

We often hear it said of a dabbler in music, or in art, or in science: "Oh, she only knows enough of that thing to talk about it!" and the words imply a sneer. From one point of view it is a trivial attainment, and perhaps the sneer is deserved if the knowledge has been acquired simply to furnish a subject of conversation, although to be conversant with even the jargon of a study is better than to remain totally ignorant concerning it. Besides, she who knows the terminology of music or art sufficiently to talk about either intelligently can hardly fail to pick up scraps of information occasionally. The very fact that a woman has cared enough for a topic to induce her to trouble herself to learn its phrases, argues the possibility of her appreciating further knowledge, says Harper's Bazar.

After all, the matter resolves itself into the question: For what purpose is study, general or particular, pursued? Is it not to widen the views, to strengthen the mind, to deepen the sympathies? Cannot these objects be as well achieved by general as by particular reading or study? Since one cannot go to the bottom of everything, can she not be well enough educated to gain enjoyment for herself and others by taking such selected knowledge as comes in her way? It is not necessary to be an Italian scholar to be able to read and appreciate the "Inferno," nor need one know Greek before she can become familiar with the "Iliad." Translations, collations and anthologies are meant for the help of those whose other duties preclude their going to the fountain head for their instruction and their enjoyment.

As the travel of current thought is toward specialties, let the young student just equipping for her life's work fit herself for labor after the fashion of the day. But the general reader whose opportunities for work have been limited need not despise her scattered knowledge. She possesses the advantage usually of having her capital available. She can utilize her information in her writing and in her conversation after a fashion that is both helpful and entertaining to those with whom she is thrown. It may be debated, indeed, whether the general reader, the general student, does not do more to benefit and delight her kind at large than does the specialist who limits herself to one or two branches of study, who never reads a book that does not touch upon her specialty, who can discuss nothing but her hobby, and who too often makes a bore of herself to all but a few sympathizers. The one-idesed woman has her uses, and they are important, but may not as much be claimed for her who is forced by events and environment to be a smatterer?

APRIL FOOLED.

[illegible] of a Traveler in Russia

A traveler is likely to be seriously pulled by the practical jokes of foreign countries. With the witticisms of his native land, to which he is accustomed, he can contend, but there is an alarming element of the unexpected in those of other races, writes Irving Montagu, in "Wanderings of a War Artist:"

One evening I met two very fascinating Spanish girls in a quiet quarter of Irun, one of whom, being a blonde, was enveloped in a white mantilla.

It being customary on meeting a white mantilla to extend her somewhat similar homage to that paid to royalty, I raised my hat, and stepped on one side to allow the couple to pass, when, in doing so, I saw, to my horror, by the light of the moon, that they were followed closely by a grim and grotesque reptile, half lizard, half frog, which, with a series of spasmodic bounds, was making directly for their heels.

O, the horrid beast, the indescribable monstrosity! To rush forward and trample on the uncanny thing was the work of a moment.

I was dumfounded; my exploit of heroism, far from inducing the gratitude I expected, was immediately followed by roars of laughter, the merry ring of which reverberated on the still night air.

"Unconscionable fool" does not express the littleness I felt, as I was subjected to the ridicule of those wily damsels, and if a man is capable of that becoming peculiarity, I must have blushed scarlet.

I had trodden on El drap—a piece of cloth cut into the semblance of some monstrous lizard, and attached by a thread to the skirt of the maiden, so that, by certain dexterous movements and hitches, it could be made to leap after her as she hurried along. It was the Basque equivalent for the old English jokes practiced on the first of April.

How to Breathe Properly.

In all the various systems of physical culture now in vogue the greatest importance is attached to taking the breath properly. The breathing should be slow and deep, six breaths a minute being a safe average. There is still a difference of opinion in respect to the relative value of abdominal and chest breathing, and each system has its advantages. One of the best exercises for increasing the capacity of the lungs is to draw a full breath very slowly and through the nose. Keep the lungs inflated as long as possible and then expel the air suddenly through the mouth and repeat the process. Care should be taken not to try to make the period of holding the breath too long at the start; the more gradually the power of doing this is attained, the better will be the permanent results. There are many breathing exercises, and one of the best is the taking of a deep breath and swinging the arms, first one then the other and finally both, while the breath is inhaled. Excessive practice of any system should be avoided and the golden rule of taking moderate and judicious exercise should be observed.

LIBERTY VERSUS COMFORT.

How a Pet Goldfinch Was Enticed Back Into His Cage.

Our pet goldfinch, having escaped from his cage, flew into a tall allanthus tree in the back yard, says the American Agriculturist. There he sat, singing his sweetest and rejoicing in his unexpected freedom. We brought out his gilded cage and set it on the top of a tall step-ladder, leaving the door open and just inside a cup of tempting hempseed. For two hours he scorned to look at it, though he often fixed his bright, little eyes on us when we called him, and answered us with a cheery, defiant "Witzah!" We had almost given up hope of getting him back, when it occured to us to ring his breakfast bell; in other words, to rattle up the hempseed in the tin box where it was kept. This was a sound he understood, as we had long made it a practice thus to announce breakfast to his finchship. Fortunately he had nothing to eat when he flew away, and the well-known sound suggested seed, water and lettuce to the little empty stomach, so he hopped down slowly from bough to bough, until he was close to the cage. There he stood for some time, evidently hesitating, until suddenly he fluttered down into his home, having decided to abandon the delights of liberty for the solid comforts of civilization.

Abrasion of Gold Coin.

Gold while in circulation is handled less than any other medium. It is usually kept in vaults of banks for demand rarely made, and for this reason the loss by abrasion is but ¼ of 1 per cent. in twenty years. In a $20 gold piece, the standard weight of which is 516 grains, the government allowance for loss by abrasion is 2.56 grains.

MAKING CLAY PIPES.

How and Where They Are Manufactured —An Interesting Process.

Charles W. Maxwell of Strawbridge, Miss., in conversation with a St. Louis Star-Sayings reporter said:

"It is popularly believed that all clay pipes are either made in Europe or from clay brought from the other hemisphere, but such is not the case, as a very large share of the clay pipes made in America are from clay found at and near Woodbridge, N. J. The clay comes by the carload and the first step toward preparing it for molding is to sufficiently dampen it with water to make it pliable. This is done by placing it in a tank, where it soaks for about twenty-four hours. It is then [illegible] Then the molding begins. The workman takes a lump of clay in each hand and by squeezing and rolling it molds the pieces into a rough stem about three times as large as the finished pipe stem, having a rough ball at its end. These rolls, as they are called, are piled on wooden trays, sixteen to each tray, after which they are dried, either by the sun or by artificial means, according to the weather. After having been dried, not to hardness but sufficiently to dispose of all superfluous dampness, the rolls are ready to have the stem drilled and the bowl formed. To drill the stem the workman holds a small iron rod the size of the stem holes, and with his left hand pulls the clay roll over the rod instead of shoving the rod through the stem. To do this the workman is guided solely by the sense of touch in his finger tips, and that sense is so accurate that the hole is invariably made correctly. The ball at the end of the roll is turned up, and then roll and rod are placed in an iron matrix which presses the pliable clay into the desired outside pattern. The matrix and its contents are placed in a mold press, and the workman, by pulling a lever, forms the hole of the pipe bowl. The molded pipe, still soft and pliable, then passes to the hands of the trimmer girls, who scrape off the superfluous clay, making the joints of the matrix. Then the pipes are placed in fire-proof clay saggyer and the loaded saggers are placed in a large furnace. This furnace has eight flues at the bottom, and the six sheets of flame at the bottom concentrate at the top, thus making the heat even throughout. Until the pipes go into the furnace they are blue in color, but when they come out they are pure white."

BRAIN WORK AT NIGHT.

Unless It Is Imperative It Should Be Avoided.

To the imaginative young writer there is a fascination about the quietude of uninterrupted night work until much of its mischief has been done. If he has a fixed daily occupation, or is popular among his friends, the night offers the best chance for continued application by its quietness and peace. This very cessation of life's turmoil and the resulting feeling of ease should be accepted as nature's preparation for rest. Unless it is imperative night work should be avoided, says a writer in the Herald of Health. It must be imperative to the staff of morning papers, and the question thus assumes importance—of accomplishing the work with the least possible expenditure of vital force. While by working during the day persistently and deliberately an enormous amount of copy can be thrown off, that produced after midnight absorbs the best part of the writer's vitality.

When he should be in the prime of his faculties he is nervous, suffers from insomnia, and his overtaxed nervous system cannot rest, even in artificial slumber. The natural temptation is to apply the whip of stimulation to the jaded brain; but this is dangerous, and at the best only a transient and uncertain remedy. The imagination answers fitfully to this kind of forcing, the next day's critical judgment of the results almost certainly will be unfavorable, and the mental excitement thus induced will probably be extravagant. Try to sustain the brain under such stress rather than to excite it.

SOMETHING ABOUT BLONDES.

An Observing Gotham Conductor Says They Are Careless About Their Hair.

She was a big, tall blonde, with square shoulders, a narrow waist, patent leather shoes and a swagger air that would have taken the train along by itself. She got in the car at Twenty-eighth street, got off at Fourteenth street, and between the two stations she picked up four hairpins from the cross seats of the car and hid them in her taffy-colored back hair. The big brakeman in charge of the car said to a New York Telegram Reporter while he stood near the platform: "Did you see the big blonde pick up the hairpins? Well, there are a great many women who do that same thing every day, and there are some of them that we know simply because they seem to find pleasure in taking odd hairpins and using them."

"Are there so many hairpins to be found on the elevated cars?" asked the reporter.

"Why, their name is legion," said Ned, "and most of them are to be found either early in the morning or late in the afternoon. It is peculiar how many of these same hairpins, which are found all over the car seats, are the gilt ones used by blondes. It is generally supposed that there are three brunettes to one blonde, yet it is a peculiar fact that we pick up more hairpins for the use of blondes in the elevated cars than we do black ones, and that is the reason that the lady who just got out of the car found so many hairpins that she could use."

AT AN "OLD HOSS" SALE.

Some of the Queer Things Bought and the Buyers Sold.

An "old hoss" sale is a funny sight. It is a kind of lottery after all, and to what extremities the followers of the fickle goddess of chance will go is shown with many striking incidents. The various express companies, at stated periods during the year, sell the unclaimed packages that have accumulated in their offices. All day an east Washington street auction-room has been crowded with men, women, old called "old hoss" sale, says the Philadelphia Call. Packages, bundles and trunks of every description were brought forward by the voluble auctioneer. "Here is a trunk," said he "that may contain silk dresses." A man paid a big round dollar for it. Opening it he found a lot of old calico dresses and aprons. One man paid 25 cents for a small keg labled "handle with care." Dynamite? He thought so. Cautiously, in a back room, it was opened. It contained axle grease. A "culled gem'man" paid $1 for a trunk filled with air.

A dude secured a package with a Bible inside the wrapper for 20 cents. A gentleman with a shining silk "tile" and wearing a "creased" pair of trousers paid $1.85 for a package containing a pair of overalls. For 25 cents a man got a miniature sewing machine, and a lady paid 20 cents for a box containing a dude's laundry—shirts, collars, cuffs, etc. One fellow bought a package of four water vanes and thought they were some new-fangled bric-a-brac. A colored girl secured a package of jewelry for 25 cents, just what she wanted. A man with one eye got a box of spectacles. A carpenter secured a package of blacksmith's tools. One fellow, who said he didn't smoke, purchased a large case of "red letter smoking tobacco" for $1.05. A colored man got a trunk full of dishes for $1.30, and a lady buyer found a "governor" for an engine in the package she opened. A young man paid 10 cents for a tintype of an old lady with two grandchildren about her lap—a photograph of a dear relative had gone astray. A young lady secured a package of gentlemen's socks, and a boy bought an immense iron pulley for 15 cents.

This "sight unseen" misfit sale continued hour after hour, and as the packages were opened by the buyers there were great surprises, laughter and guying. Every class of people was represented, and a man remarked on leaving, after the sale closed: "I have laughed more here to-day than I ever did before in all my life."

SLEEPING WITH A PANTHER.

Experience of a Marshal Seeking Shelter in a Deserted Indian Cabin.

Deputy Marshal Tom Smith, who has just returned from a trip in the Indian territory, tells of an adventure he had one night last week, writes a Paris (Tex.) correspondent of the Memphis Commercial. In the Indian country accommodations such as one may wish are not always to be had. Sometimes it is a long distance between houses, and a traveler has to sleep out under a tree with only a blanket for a cover and a saddle for a pillow.

Night overtook Marshal Smith near an old cabin, but as the Indian custom of burying the dead in their houses and then moving away flashed upon him, he decided to sleep under a tree some little distance away, and thus avoid a possible interview with an aboriginal spook.

During the night a rain set in and he got up and went into the cabin and shut the door to keep out the wind and water. He wrapped his blanket around him and lay down. Presently he heard a growling and a whining, but paid no attention to it. The growls and whines grew fiercer and louder, but he lay still trying to sleep. The animal ran around the walls, scratching and yelling in a way to make one feel very uncomfortable, and made such a thing as sleep impossible. It was a panther. Finally Smith concluded that the beast was not going to be quiet and let him rest, so he got up and opened the door and let it out. Then he lay down and slept without further disturbance.

Sleeping on the Stove.

Beds are still strange pieces of furniture in Russia and many well to do houses are still unprovided with them. Peasants sleep on the top of their ovens; middle-class people and servants roll themselves up in sheepskins and lie down near stoves; soldiers rest upon wooden cots without bedding and it is only within the last few years that students in state schools have been allowed beds.

The Friday Superstition.

The governor of a southern state is in correspondence with the governors of all other hanging states, hoping to make an arrangement by which no one shall be hanged on Friday. It is thought that if other days shall be selected the superstition which generally attaches to Friday will soon pass away.

Madam's Intention.

Second Husband (to wife): "Are you as fond of me as you were of your first husband, dear?"

Wife: "Yes, indeed; and if you were to die, John, I would be just as fond of my third. I'm not a woman to marry for anything but love."—[New York Sun.

A PLEA FOR THE UGLY GIRLS.

They Do Not Have a Fair Chance in the Struggle of Life.

It does not matter much to a boy whether he is good looking or the reverse, remarks a writer in Lippincott's. He is not obliged to wait for somebody to ask him to dance and his matrimonial prospects don't appear to suffer any serious discount from personal shortages that would send a girl's stock away down below par or even put her out of the market altogether. One never sees a man so hideous or repulsive but that some woman is ready to marry him, if he will only ask her; but men are less philanthropic and so the ugly girls are generally left to run to waste as unappropriated blessings. The tenderness at all after we get out of the nursery, and a little experience soon convinces us that it is a fraud and a delusion, like that other domestic fiction about the drumstick being the choicest part of the fowl, with which our elders used to impose upon the unsuspecting simplicity of our childhood.

We ugly girls never get any drives in the park or free seats at the theater, and as for ice cream and French candy, no matter how handsomely we deport ourselves, we shouldn't know the taste of either if we waited to have it bestowed upon us as a reward of merit. Indeed the expensiveness of being an ugly girl is one of the worst things about it—there are no perquisites. We get none of the plums out of life's pudding, for under present conditions men do all the carving, and, as one of them says: "All the fine things we think and say about women apply to those only who are tolerably good looking graceful."

Now, suppose the same rule applied to men, and that only the good looking ones could hope to attain to wealth and distinction; suppose, in fact, that a bald head was sufficient to blast any man's life as effectually as it would any woman's.—I think most of the middle-aged men, at least, into whose hands this paper may fall will admit that that would be a little hard. And, in fact, isn't it just a little hard that anybody's destiny in life should be made to depend irretrievably upon an accident over which they have no control, such as having been born with a red head or a pug nose? But this is the law under which women have lived since the beginning of time and it doesn't give the ugl

KISSED BY A GODDESS.

A Queer Old Superstition Regarding the Washington Monument.

The Washington monument leans against the blue sky, a great white shaft, and it towers nearly two hundred feet above the capitol dome, which stands on a hill about a mile away. The Goddess of Liberty is of bronze. She weighs fourteen thousand pounds and she stands erect on a great bronze globe on the cap of the dome, measuring nineteen and one-half feet from her toes to the tips of the feathers which crown her head.

She is a woman of wonderful beauty, and as a Pennsylvania railroad train carries the statesman out of Washington it goes around a part of the city in such a way that the traveler looking from the window sees this great figure of the statue of Liberty coming nearer and nearer to the Washington monument, until at last the two are in direct line with his eye, and the great goddess forms a black silhouette against the pure white of the monument.

This view of the monument, says the Philadelphia Press, has to be caught on a train going at the rate of forty miles an hour. There are a number of car tracks just at the point where it becomes visible, and a passing freight car will shut it out. It can only be seen for a second, and only one time, perhaps, in a dozen trips. Public men leaving the capital on missions keep their eyes glued on the windows, and if they are lucky enough to catch the combination they expect to find their missions successful. If not, some of them feel the superstitious dread of failure assured, and it is strange how many times they are correct.

When Hansbrough went home to seek for a reelection to congress he kept his eye glued on the goddess from the time the train left the station, but just as he was about to see her kiss the monument a freight car rushed in and the moment passed. He went to Dakota and failed to get his election. The last time he left was to make his fight for the senatorship. But I will let him tell the story himself.

Said he: "I watched the goddess as we left the depot. The tracks were full of freight cars and I feared I should miss it. Senator Farwell was with me and he also kept his eyes toward the capitol. As we went out of the city freight cars increased, and as we neared the point where the two come together the track was full of them. I kept my eye on the window, however, and I just caught a view of the goddess against the monument between the cars of a passing train. I was leaning over and watching closely as I did so, and when the two came together I excitedly clapped one hand against the other, saying: 'I've got it!' and nearly scared the wits out of an old woman who sat in front of me and who must have thought I was crazy.

"Well, I went out to Dakota and secured my election. I don't, of course, believe that the monument and the goddess had much to do with it, but Charley Farwell, who failed to see them, went out to Illinois for the same purpose and got left."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 13, 1891.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

County Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

JOHN F. UMBSEN, Manager of the Central & Northern California Press Association, No. 325 Bush, corner of Montgomery street.

G. H. KELLOGG, 330 Pine street.

Tariff Pictures.

During the six months from October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1890, we imported woolen goods to the amount of 7,678,477 pounds.

The McKinley bill became a law October 1, 1890, and went into actual effect five days later, and in the six months following we imported only 4,706,934 pounds of woolen cloths.

The bricklayers of Southampton, Eng., recently decided to demand an increase from six pence half penny to seven pence per hour. Reckoned on the nine hour basis these mechanics were getting $1 17 per day.

American bricklayers get $3 50 to $4 00 per day.—N. Y. Press.

The Walker Lake Bulletin says: "We are informed that work has been entirely suspended in the Aurora mines. Men are engaged in taking the machinery, tracks, cars, tools, etc., out of the lower levels preparatory to a complete shut down. Poor old Aurora."

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that the prefix "For," attached to the Prohibition ticket is legal. They were were thrown out by the Democratic Board. The decision was written by a Democratic Justice, and gives the Governor to the Republicans. This is the Governor whom Governor Hill refused to recognize upon a requisition for a criminal.

NEW TO-DAY.

1776. 1891.

The Citizens of BRIDGEPORT

WILL CELEBRATE THE

FOURTH

BY

LITERARY EXERCISES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, GAMES AND FIREWORKS,

GRAND BALL

IN THE EVENING.

EXCURSION TO TWIN LAKES ON THE FIFTH.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

J. E Goodall,	President.
Miss Cornelia Richards,	Reader.
Mrs. J. A. Brown,	Postess.
Charles L. Hayes,	Orator

Grand Marshal—M. J. Cody.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

FIREWORKS

On Court House Square.

Sunrise—Federal salute, 13 guns.
Noon—salute.
Sunset—National salute, 44 guns.
Ringing of bells—sunrise, noon and sunset

MINING NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of June, 1891, an assessment, No. 12, of Ten Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th day of July, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 6th day of August, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. E. LUTY, Secretary.

OFFICE—No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California. je6-td

THE LYNCHING.

The lynching of Ah Quong Tie, the Chinaman, by the Walker Lake Reservation Indians, for the murder of Poker Tom, one of their tribe, is an unfortunate affair that could not be prevented. The State Government is responsible for this untoward event. For the past twenty years the people of this section have repeatedly requested that a company of the National Guard be allotted to them, but the appeals have been ignored through the discountenance by the "fuss and feather" officers whose ambition is to concentrate the citizen soldiery within practicable distance of the Coast, where parades and encampments will gratify their vanity and edify the ladies. And the State officers have no authority to furnish arms and ammunition to citizens, but red tape can send troops. The continuous arrival of Indians from Bodie, Mono Lake and the Reservation, the latter, to the number of seventy-five, being the police—armed and drilled stalwarts, convinced our citizens and officers that the avengers were here to remain until Indian Justice was administered to the murderer. They were orderly, and quietly bided their time, took their man, served him as he did Poker Tom, and immediately departed for home. Barring the mutilation, the people of Bridgeport are satisfied that the murderous "Jack the Ripper" is no more, and, we presume, the people of Mono county will concur.

CHANGES OF CLIMATE

Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly is this the case in instances where the constitution is delicate, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in those portions of the West, and where malarial and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preparative for a change of climate, or of diet and water which that change necessitates, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the leading remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bodily troubles especially apt to attack emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyagers, travelers by land, miners, or of agriculturists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

MINING NOTICES.

NO. 1886.
APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, CAL. May 21, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRIETTA E. BARNES, whose post-office address is Woodford's, Alpine county, California, and HIRAM B. BARNES, whose post-office address is Van Buren, Arkansas, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen Hundred linear feet of the ALTURA QUARTZ MINE or vein, bearing Gold, Silver, Copper and Marble with surface ground Six Hundred feet in width, situated in Hope Valley and Blue Lakes Mining District, County of Alpine and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 37 in Section 18 in Township 10 North, Range Nineteen East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, said Lot No. Thirty-seven being as follows:

SURVEY OF THE LODE.

Beginning at a post, 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, set 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked No. 1 A, identical with location monument, at the North Westerly end of lode. Whence the S W cor. of the barn, bears S. 83½° E. 29lks. dist. The S W cor of the boarding house, bears N. 47° E. 94 lks. dist., a pine 20 inches in dia., marked B. T bears N. 24° E. 3.34 chains dist. Thence the variation of the needle being 16° 30' E. S. 58½° E. 2.00 chs. A low sag, bears S. 70° W. and ascend 3.00 chs. The mouth of a tunnel 19 feet long, with an open cut 15 feet long, and ascend steep mountain through pine and fir timber, 12.94 chs. To North Westerly corner of the Hoisting Works building 13.50 chs. the main shaft 150 feet deep, size 6 feet by 8 feet, a shaft 80 feet deep, bears S. 8° E. 3.00 chs. dist. 20.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S. E. and descend 21.50 chs. A low sag, bears N. W. and ascend 22.72.5 chs., 1500 feet. Set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A. B. E." on South Easterly end of claim, and the apparent middle of the lode. Whence old location monument, bears S. 58½° E. 13 lks. dist. A pine, 18 inches in dia., marked B. T., bears N. 9° W. 53 lks. dist. A juniper. 15 inches in dia., bears S. 51° E. 49 lks. dist., marked B. T.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the previously described monument of the South Easterly end of lode. Thence the variation being 16° 30' East S. 31½° W. Descend 1.75 chs. A low sag bears N. W. and ascend 3.50 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S E and descend 4.54.5 chs., 300 feet, To corner No. 2, Set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A." Whence a pine, 48 inches in dia., bears N. 16° W. 102 lks. dist., marked B. T. A tamarack, 24 inches in dia marked B. T., bears South 80° lks. dist. The location corner bears S. 40° E. 15 lks. dist. The Mexican shaft bears N. 25° W. 2.37 chs. dist. Thence I run N. 58½° W. Descend through pine, fir, and juniper timber 1.60 chs. A low sag, bears N. 42° W. and ascend. 6.40 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. & S. and descend 8.80 chs. A low sag, bears N. 40° W. and ascend 10.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. & S. & Descend 22.72.5 chs., 1500 feet, to corner No. 3, identical with location corner. Set a post, 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, in a mound of stones, marked No. 3 A." Whence a tamarack 20 inches in dia. bears S. 20° E. 71 lks. dist., marked B. T. A juniper 18 inches in dia., marked B. T., bears N. 24½° W. 187 lks. dist.

Thence I run N. 31½° E. Descend 2.10 chs. A low sag, bears N. 10° W. and ascend 4.54.5 chains, 300 feet, monument on North Westerly end of lode, previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet to corner "No. 4" a post in stone mound, marked "No. 4 A.". Whence location cor. bears N. 31½° E. 7 lks. dist. A fir, 42 inches in dia., bears N. 20° W. 86 lks. dist., marked B. T. A pine, 40 inches in dia., bears N. 67° E. 84 lks. dist., marked B. T. The N. W. corner of Section 18 T. 10 N. R. 19 E. M D. M., bears N. 51½° W. 7,90 chs. dist. This cor. is a post set in a mound of rocks, from which a fir 30 in. dia. bears N. 88° W. 51 lks. dist., marked T. 10 N. R. 18 E. S. 12. A fir, 46 in. dia., bears S. 18° W. 37 lks. dist., marked S. 13, B. T. A fir, 5 in. dia., bears S. 58° E. 120 lks. dist., marked T. 10 N. R. 19 E, S. 13. B. T. Thence I run S. 58½° E. Ascend a steep mountain, through pine and fir timber, 22.80 chains Top of ridge, bears N. and S. and descend 22.725 chains, 1500 feet, set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 1 A." Whence the location corner, bears S. 58½° E. 13 lks. dist. A pine, 40 in. dia. bears N. 31½° E. 139 lks. dist. marked B. T. A pine, 4 feet in dia., bears S. 12½° E. 74 lks. dist., marked B T. Thence I run S. 31½° W. Descend 4.54.5 chains, 300 feet to monument, at South Easterly end of lode, and place of beginning. Containing 20 65 acres.

The Location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Alpine County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Records, pages 100 & 101.

The adjoining claimants are none.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Altura Quarts Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

E. W. ROBERTS, Register.

CHARLES F. GARDNER, Attorney for Applicants, Sacramento, Cal.

It is Hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of Sixty days, [ten consecutive weeks], in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly Newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono Co. California.

E. W. ROBERTS, Register.

First publication May 30th, 1891. my30-10w

NEW TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the GOLETA MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891,

at the hour of One o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT, Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, je13-td

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MONTECITO MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891.

at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT, Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. je13-td

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the STERLING MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891,

at the hour of Three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT, Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, je13-td

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 2, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on

JULY 21, 1891,

viz: ANTONIO F. GONZALVES, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1516 for the

S ½ of S W ¼, Sec 10; N E ¼ of N W ¼, and N W ¼ of N E ¼, Sec 15, T 8 N, R 26 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

A. F. Bryant, M. J. Cody, J. A. Murphey and Ed. Murphey, all of Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

je13-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Surveyor-General's Office,
for the
District of California.

San Francisco, May 6, 1891.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, HAVING CLAIMED:

S ½ of S E ¼ of Section 6;

N W ¼ of N W ¼, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 8;

S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 9;

W ½ of N E ¼, and N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 13;

N ½ of N E ¼ of Section 14;

Lot 1, N E ¼ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 25;

S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 35;

TOWNSHIP 6, NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

Lot 1, S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 4;

N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 21;

Lot 4 and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 30;

E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 33;

S E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Section 34;

S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 35;

TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 23 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 31;

N ½ of S W ¼ of Section 29;

S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of N W ¼ of Section 32; and

N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;

TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 24 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

Lots 2 and 3 of Section 4;

N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 5;

S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 15;

S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 30;

E ½ of N W ¼ of Section 31;

N E ¼ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼, N W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 36;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

N E ¼ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S W ¼ of Section 4;

N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 9;

S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S W ¼ of Section 23;

S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 25;

N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 26;

N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 27;

Lot 2 and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 31, and E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 33;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 23 EAST MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

N W ¼ of N E ¼, N ½ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 32;

S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 24 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

S W ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of S W ¼ of Section 10;

W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 15;

Lots 2 and 4 of Section 31;

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 33;

TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH, RANGE 23 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 29;

W ½ of S E ¼ of Section 28;

TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH, RANGE 23 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891,

at 10.30 A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at my office No. 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present with their witnesses.

WM. H. PRATT, U. S. Surveyor-General, District of California.

my16-td

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

PROBATE NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, made on 27th day of May, 1891, in the matter of the estate of JAMES E. STEWART, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 6th DAY of JULY, 1891,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Law Office of Wm. O. Parker, in Bridgeport, County of Mono, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James E. Stewart, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said intestate, at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, a bounded & described as follows, to wit:

The E. ½ of N. E ¼, S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of S E. ¼ of Sec. 1, Township 6 N., R. 25 E.. M. D. M.. containing 159.80 acres, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be in writing and left at the office of Wm. O. Parker, Attorney at Law, Bridgeport, Mono county, California, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

C. M. STEWART, Administrator of the Estate of James E. Stewart, deceased.

May 27th, 1891.

WM. O. PARKER, Attorney for Administrator. [my30-td]

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

MINERAL ENTRY NO. 217, MADE OCT. 9, 1888, BY NAPOLEON B. HUNEWILL FOR THE RANCHERIA PLACER MINING CLAIM.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 19, 1891.

In compliance with instructions contained in Hon. Commissioner's Letter "N," of April 13, 1891, that the published and posted notice of said Mineral Entry described the S ½ of N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E. while the location notice and application papers call for the the S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E. NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Applicant of said Mineral Entry claims the said S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E, as appears in said application papers.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 29, T 3 N, R 25 E., of said Rancheria Placer Mining Claim or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, California, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

First publication May 30, 1891. my30-10w

LAND NOTICES.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. Independence, Cal, May 20, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NORMAN HUNTOON, of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 38, for the

E ½ of Sec. 10; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼, Sec 15, T 5 N, R 24 E, M D M.,

before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on

TUESDAY, the 7th day of JULY, 1891.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land.

Benjamin H. Miller, James Sinnamon, Amasa F. Bryant and Michael J. Cody, all of Bridgeport Mono Co., Cal.

my30-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Surveyor-General's Office.
for the
District of California.

San Francisco, May 2, 1891.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE FOR HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA HAVING CLAIMED:

S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 6;

N ½ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 8;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;

TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

Lots 3 and 4 of Section 1; and

Lot 2 of Section 3;

TOWNSHIP 9, NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

S W ¼ of S E ¼; N E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 34;

N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 26;

N E ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 24;

N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 12;

S W ¼ of N E ¼; S E ¼ of N W ¼; S W ¼ of S W ¼; E ½ of S W ¼; N W ¼ of S W ¼ and W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 14;

S E ¼ of N E ¼ and E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 22; and

N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 27:

TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891,

at 10.30 A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at my office No. 610 Commercial street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present with their witnesses.

WM. H. PRATT, U. S. Surveyor-General, District of California.

my16-td

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CATTLE and SHEEP LICENSES are due and payable at my office in the Court House, Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

MORRIS HAYS, Special License Tax Collector.

Bridgeport May 15th, 1891. my15

THE PIONEER JOURNAL

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities, VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes —OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East, AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars —AND— TOURIST-SLEEPING CARS attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping-Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water,
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance,

510 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MONEY Beginners earn from $20 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality, wherever you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. No risk. You work in spare time, or all the time. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie),
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je16-tf

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. je16

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 37-6m

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

PIONEER SALOON,
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the best of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

au2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

2-tf B. LEMMONS, Proprietor

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 18, 1891.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

On Monday S. A. Hopkins returned from Antelope, accompanied by S. McNaughton.

E. G. Watkins came from Antelope on Tuesday with fine, large strawberries from his garden. He will accept thanks of this office for his kind remembrance.

On Wednesday Wm. Radby was here from Antelope.

County Physician Keables, of Bodie, was here this week on professional business—the murder case.

On Sunday S. B. Burkham, of Jordan, was in town.

Antonio Gonzalves was in from Mono Lake on Monday.

Misses Annie M. Dolan and Mildred Gregory, of Bodie, have been in attendance upon the Board of Education.

Mrs John J. Welch is visiting here.

Mail Contractor Hogan was in town this week.

Spence W. Gregory was here on Tuesday from Bodie.

J. E. Johnson, of San Francisco, is here in the interest of the creditors of Ah Quong Tia.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting held on Saturday evening to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July, A. F. Bryant was elected Chairman, and John D. Murphey Secretary; and J. D. Murphey, F. M. Richardson, H. L. Leavitt, C L. Hayes, S. Kirkwood, A. F. Bryant, David Hays, M. J. Cody, C E. Day and E. A. Murphey were appointed a Committee of Arrangements. On Monday evening the following Committees were appointed:

Financial—D. Hays, P. G. Hughes and E. A. Murphey.

Literary—C. L. Hayes, J. D. Murphey and A. C. Folger.

Program—M. J. Cody, C. W. Sheridan and E. Kirkwood.

Ball—Thos. Coyle, W. W. Butler and Samuel Smith.

Naval—John Westwood, M. P. Hays and S. A. Hopkins.

Fireworks—J. A. Brown, F. M. Richardson and H. L. Leavitt.

Decoration—Miss Cornelia Richards, Mrs. A. F. Bryant, Miss Lillie Kirkwood, Miss Clara Donell, H. C. Hampton, C. L. Hayes and C. E. Heath.

Horribles—M. M. Waltze, L. A. Murphey and G. W. Vansickle.

Printing—E. M. Folger.

Marshal—M. J. Cody.

The customary barbecue will be dispensed with. The celebration will include an excursion, on the 5th, to Twin Lakes, and boosting. Full program will be published next week.

Bodie will celebrate in good style under the auspices of the Veterans.

The Officers of the Day are as follows: J. E. Goodall, President; Miss Cornelia Richard, Reader; Mrs. J. A. Brown, Poetess; Charles L. Hayes, Orator.

DECISIONS.—Attorney-General Hart has rendered two important decisions—Assessors are entitled to six per cent. on collections, subject to be returned on rebates; and Superintendents of Schools are not entitled to per diem as Secretary of Board of Education.

CONVICTED.—On Saturday last Ah Sing was convicted in Justice Fales' Court for keeping an opium-joint, and selling the drug to Indians, and, on Monday, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and imprisonment according to law.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met on Tuesday and adjourned on Friday. Miss Annie M. Dolan was granted a second grade certificate, and Miss Mildred Gregory a diploma of graduation.

MEETINGS.—The Bodie Con. will hold its Annual Meeting on Monday next, and the Goleta, Montecito and Sterling on the 29th inst., at San Francisco.

CONCERT.—Mrs. Ernest A. Brown, assisted by C. E. Heath, will give an entertainment at Bryant's Hall in Fourth of July week—date not yet selected.

TRUSTEES.—Mrs. Ann Bickey, of North Antelope; A. L. Butterfield, of Lundy; and S. B. Burkham, of Jordan, have been elected School Trustees.

BUNKER HILL DAY.—Hoist Old Glory on Wednesday next, the 17th, in commemoration of the 116th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

COYOTE SCALPS.—County Treasurer Joe A. Brown will cash State Controller's warrants issued to residents of Mono county for bounty on coyote scalps.

PREMIUM LIST.—The premium list of the 12th District Agricultural Fair comprises 243—$1,712.

DROWNED.—William A. Mather, a native of England, aged 53 years, died suddenly at Bodie, on Monday.

The weather has been far from pleasant.

LYNCHED BY INDIANS.

Soon after this paper went to press on last Saturday afternoon a portion of the remains of the murdered Indian, Poker Tom, were brought to town, having been found in the river near the old toll house on the Sweetwater road and about 8 miles below town. When they reached here and the Piutes found that Tom had been horribly butchered they were incensed, as were the whites, and swore vengeance if the murderer was caught, and as everything connected with the case pointed to Ah Quong Tia, the Chinese storekeeper, as the murderer, Tia that night sought the protection of the jail. The murderer had severed the head from the body, cut and sawed off both arms above the elbows, and cut the body in two below the waist. Not content with this horrible butchery he cut open the chest and took out the organs. The trunk of the body only was found, the remainder, probably being on the river bottom, where they were first thrown in. The trunk was left in a box in the old Stanton house to await the action of the Coroner, who was at once notified of the find. An inquest was held on Sunday afternoon in the Superior Court room, the jurors having previously visited and examined Tia's store where the butchery took place, and took up two of the floor boards on which blood was plainly visible, although Tia had repeatedly washed the floor, hoping to eradicate such traces of the crime. Before returning to the jury room the trunk was shown to Tia, who said he had never seen it and did not know what it was, but thought it was "mutton." On the jury convening Tia was put on the stand and testified that the Indian came to his store in the evening and wanted to play poker; that he refused, but Tom insisted on playing, and then he put up $1 50, the Indian doing the same. Tom wanted him to lock the door and let no Piutes in; but several came and he gave them a candle and key, that they might sleep in his adjoining building. They played about twenty minutes, Tom leaving at about 9 o'clock, when Tia locked up and went to bed.

Frank Hanson and License Collector M. P. Hays testified that Tia had confessed to the killing: that Tia and the Indian had played cards, Tia winning $54 and breaking Tom, who then wanted his money back; that he wanted Tom to go, but he refused; that they grappled and the Indian was getting the best of him, when Tia picked up a club and struck him over the head, across the forehead; that the Indian still pursued him, and he struck him twice more and killed him. He then cut him up and packed him to Bryant's field and threw him into the river the same night. He wanted Mr. Hays to buy his stock of goods, that he might leave town that night, but he declined purchasing them under such circumstances. The jury took no testimony in regard to the remains, whether the trunk was that of a man or woman, a white or an Indian. The jury returned a verdict charging Tia with the murder. On Monday Tia engaged Judge J. C. Murphey and W. O. Parker to defend him, and on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock his examination commenced before Justice Thos. Fales, the prisoner being in charge of Deputy Constable Crowell. Deputy District Attorney Hayes appeared for the People. By request of Tia's attorneys the examination was held with closed doors, and our citizens went about their business, it being supposed that the examination would occupy two days, the questions, testimony, objections, rulings, etc., being taken down in long-hand. When the prisoner was taken into the Court room, in the Severe building, the Indians posted themselves at the rear of the building, to prevent Tia being spirited away through the rear windows, a large number being on guard in front, some with horses ready to mount and give pursuit, and there were squads all along lower Main street ready to come up at a moment's notice, and there was a large reserve at their camp near the bridge with their horses saddled, ready for business in case the whites attempted to shield the murderer. At 12 o'clock the Court took a recess till 1 o'clock, and Tia was taken back to jail, the Indians not attempting to interfere with the Constable in the discharge of his duties, but showing a disposition to let the examination be concluded. The examination was resumed at 1 o'clock. Mr. Hayes testified about the same as above reported, and added that Tia said he "was afraid to notify the authorities or people, because he knew that the Indians would all know it and kill him. He said he wouldn't kill anybody for the sake of their money. He was doing business here and it wouldn't do."

Dr. T. A. Keables testified as to the condition of the remains. The cutting had been done with a keen knife and a fine-tooth saw. There were no thigh-bones and nothing below thoracic cavity to indicate that it was any part of a human being. He considered the remains were in a remarkable state of preservation from the time that had elapsed since the missing of the body of the person who was supposed the deceased. This was accounted for from tests he applied, that a solution of chloride of lime and ammonia had been applied in some way to the remains. It was the body of an adult, but there was no one living who could tell whether it was the body of a man or woman. Did not know whether the remains were those of Indian Tom or not?

Two Indians were examined, but their evidence amounted to nothing, and the evidence for the prosecution closed.

Counsel for defendant moves the Court to discharge the defendant upon the following grounds:

First—There is no evidence to show that an Indian by the name of Poker Tom has been murdered.

Second—The evidence for the prosecution shows that they do not know whether the remains found are those of a man or woman.

Third—There has been no testimony taken before this Court as required by law.

The defendant was ordered discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

After his discharge Mr. Parker told Tia he was free to go where he pleased, but he refused to leave, saying the Piutes would kill him, and offered to pay $5 a day per man for a posse to protect him. Judge Murphey, one of his attorneys, went out to find Sheriff Cody to have Tia put in jail till a body guard could be secured—if such was to be had, but the Judge had been gone but a moment when the door was opened and four Indians entered, Justice Fales, the Chinaman and Mr. Parker being the only occupants. One of the Indians told Tia he wanted him, and seized him by his wrist. Tia grabbed Parker's arm with one hand, and threw the other around his waist, praying for him to save him. The Justice begged them to do nothing in the Court room. They told him to keep still, and Parker was told the same. They disengaged Tia from Parker, who was pretty well scared, and rushed him into the street, where they were backed by a band of Indians. This was all done in less time than it takes to write it. The Indians had made their plans and were executing them promptly and would brook no interference from the whites, to whom they had promptly surrendered the Indian murderer of Louis Sammans; and, also, the Indian who murdered the Antelope Chinaman, and it is but natural that they should think the Whites should not object to their meteing out justice to a Chinaman who had murdered an Indian. Tia was rushed up Main street on the double quick, and through the Avenue to Day's field, in which a spot had been selected the day before for the execution of the murderer. On reaching this spot Tia was taken by one of the tribe, the others standing back, and quickly executed in the same manner he had served the Indian. On the completion of their work the Indians left the remains exposed, and returned quietly to their camp, saying they "were even." At the request of Dr. Keables, County Physician, Captain John took a few Indians and had the various parts of the remains gathered and wrapped in a blanket, which the Captain gave them for the purpose, and taken into Sinnamon's adjoining field and buried, the Doctor and several other Whites witnessing the interment—and thus ended the tragedy.

Sheriff Cody visited the Piute camp after the tragedy and requested them to leave at once and go home. Although they wanted to stay till next morning, they did as he wished, broke camp and moved down the Sweetwater road some two miles and camped till next morning—and our people once more took a good long breath after the intense excitement of the previous twenty-four hours.

AN EXCITING PERIOD.—It is not likely that any of our citizens desire a repetition of the excitement of Monday and Tuesday, when a collision with the Indians was seemingly imminent. The Indians were greatly excited over Tia's self-defense confession, and a raid on the jail was feared, and but for the coolness and good judgment of our officers, Sheriff Cody and Deputy Constable Crowell, the latter having the custody of Tia, pending his examination, both of whom had won the confidence of the Indians by their straightforward dealings with them, a collision might have occurred and valuable lives and property sacrificed to protect a professional murderer, Indian Tom not being his first victim. They assured the Piutes that the prisoner should not escape from the custody of the Constable, and they were, in a measure, quieted for the day; but after dark, when a heavy gale was blowing, which added to the gloom, many fearing the town would be fired in case of any trouble, the news went like wildfire through town that the Indians were arming and forming to attack the jail. Families were hurried to hotels for safety, and lights were put out, and those fortunate in having fire arms put them in a handy place. Sheriff Cody, whose residence adjoins the jail, sent his family to the Leavitt House and stationed a posse of armed Veterans in the Court House to protect that building and the jail. In the meantime the Sheriff, Crowell, Dr. Keables, and others, repaired to the camp and found the Indians in great commotion. The excitement was again subdued, and the leaders promised to do nothing that night, and would let the examination be held; and they kept their word, but our people were uneasy and very few slept that night. Sheriff Cody and posse were on the alert till daylight. The outcome shows that they were a well organized Vigilance Committee, bent on accomplishing what they considered an act of justice, peaceably, but forcibly if necessary.

ROBBERS.—Since the lynching of Ah Quong Tia, the Chinese have divulged the fact that he had perfected arrangements to close his business here next Fall, remove to Carson and organize a band of robbers. As he could read and write English, he was not to take the field, but remain in Carson, read the papers, and plan the movements of the gang.

WHERE TO GO.—As it is reported that Bodie is full, and Bridgeport has a sprinkling, of brave men, the Sheriff will know where to get a posse in case of need. But talk is cheap, and safer than facing hundreds of armed Indians. Very few of them would have responded had Sheriff Cody called for these braves.

TIA'S DEN.—The Chinese say that Ah Quong Tia was a notorious bad man, and shocking crimes had been perpetrated in his house. The Chinaman, whose nude body was found in the river, was supposed to have been murdered and robbed by Tia. Tia said he was insane and must have committed suicide. He offered to bury the remains, and there being no marks of violence, they were left at his disposal. It is supposed he was drugged, and drowned by Tia. Two days previous to the finding of the body, the Chinaman bought goods of David Hays, and showed no signs of being insane.

Ah Sing has paid his fine, $100, and is again ready for business—keeping an opium den for Indians. Sheriff Cody refused to give him opium in jail, so he paid his fine in order to "hit the pipe." He should have an invitation to leave the town.

On Tuesday, while troops were exercising in presence of Emperor William, a flash of lightning hurled a number of them to the ground. The officer in command, Von Quast, and three soldiers were killed instantly. Two of the latter died instantly, and the Captain and other soldiers are dangerously injured. A horse was also killed. It is supposed the rifle barrels and bayonets attracted the lightning.

Harry Edwards, the well known actor, and formerly a member of the California Theater stock company, deceased last week in New York.

Blaine's health is steadily improving.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The undersigned would most respectfully notify the inhabitants of Bridgeport and surrounding country that he, with a first-class operator and re-toucher, will be at Bridgeport, on or about the 15th of this month, prepared to make photographs by the instantaneous process and finish them in the highest style of the art at $3 per dozen for cabinets, and other sizes in like proportion.

E. P. BUTLER.

MEDICAL.

KISSES.
(A la Romeo and Juliet.)

A prominent physician calls the kiss "an elegant disseminator of disease." He says, "fever is spread by it, so are lung diseases." Out upon the guarded and sapless vagabond! Evidently kisses are not for such as he, and the old fox says the grapes are sour. Let him devote himself to making our women healthy and blooming that kisses may be kisses. This can surely be done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is simply magical in curing diseases peculiar to females. After taking it for a reasonable length of time there will be no more irregularity, backache, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, general debility and kindred ailments.

It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

A Book of 163 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases, and their Self-cure," sent, post-paid, to any address, *securely sealed* in a plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to Take. One Tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

Pasture.

D. M. & H. P. BARNETT ARE PREPARED to Feed and Shelter Stock during the Winter, at their Ranch in Antelope Valley, at reasonable rates. The hay is clear of "Foxtail," and consists of a mixture of wild grass and alfalfa. For further particulars,

Address,
s27-tf D. M. & H. P. BARNETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. W. KROUGH & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF
HORSE POWERS,
TANKS, PUMPS and WIND MILLS.
All kinds of Mills and Pumps repaired.
Orders Promptly Executed. Pumping Machines Made to Order.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
FACTORY AND OFFICE,
51 Beale Street, San Francisco.
my30-3m]

[illegible] to any agent [illegible] by John B. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may best take it each [illegible] we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We want you to [illegible] every [illegible]. EASILY, QUICKLY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts;

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

The AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

Any single one will be sent on receipt of 2 cents in stamps except "Wages, Living and Tariff," which will be sent for 4 cents.

The whole list will be sent for 30 cents or any twelve for 20 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage paid. Order by number.

No.		Pages.
1	"Wages, Living and Tariff." E. A. HARTE, Boston	4
2	"The Advantages of a Protective Tariff to the Labor and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1887. CRAWFORD D. HAMMOND	32
3	"Home Production Indispensable to a Supply, at Low Prices, of the Manufactured Commodities required for the People of the United States, and Adequate Home Production of these Commodities Impossible without a Protective Tariff." First Prize Essay, 1888. C. D. TOOZE	32
4	"What are Raw Materials? Would Free Raw Materials be Advantageous to the Labor and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1888. HOMER B. DUDLEY	32
5	"Fallacies of Free-Trade." E. P. BUTLER	32
6	"Some Views on the Tariff by an Old Bookkeeper." GEO. DRAPER	32
7	"The Protective Tariff: Its Advantages for the South." C. L. HOWARD	32
8	"The Wool Interest." Judge WM. LAWRENCE	32
9	"Protection vs. Free-Trade."—A Historical Review. D. A. LOCKLIN	32
10	"The Farmer and the Tariff." Col. THOMAS H. DUDLEY	32
11	"Protection as a Public Policy." Gen. B. F. BUTLER	32
12	"Reply to the Free-trader's Free-trade Manual." E. P. POWELL	8
13	"Wellington and the Tariff"	8
14	"The Vital Question: Shall American Manufactures be Destroyed?" E. P. POWELL	8
15	"Reason vs. Reckless, with Addresses." E. P. POWELL	8
16	"The Progress of One Hundred Years." Senator F. POMEROY	8
17	"The Tariff Not a Tax." Hon. H. L. DAWES	8
18	"Why Artisans Should Be Protectionists." Hon. J. H. ANDERSON	8
19	"What is a Tariff?" Answers to a Workingman. E. P. POWELL	4
20	"The American Wool Industry." E. B. FALES	4
21	"Wages and Cost of Living." J. D. WARNE	4
22	"Southern Farming Industries."	4
23	"A Short Talk to Workingmen."	4
24	"Protection and the Farmer." Senator S. M. CULLOM	12

The AMERICAN ECONOMIST, weekly, devoted to the discussion of all phases of the Tariff question. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address American Protective Tariff League, 23 W. 23d St., New York.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person, of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $2 A YEAR.

BEST

JOB PRINTING

AT

THIS OFFICE,

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

GENTLE GYMNASTS.

The Means by Which Women May Become Muscular.

Simple Instructions for the Guidance of Members of the Fair Sex Who Are Desirous of Developing Their Muscles.

Light gymnastics embrace the use of dumb-bells, bar-bells, Indian clubs, wands, hoops and exercises without anything whatever in the hands. Marching, deep breathing movements, poising, stretching and equilibrium exercises, all of which have in a great measure grown out of the Delsarté system, also some, says the Ladies' Home Journal, under the general term, light gymnastics.

The beneficial results of all these are many and varied. Hardly anyone is too weak for gymnastics. Gentle massage will start the muscles and send the blood into healthy circulation. Then the patient should help herself. One of the advantages of light gymnastics is that the sick and convalescent can make what appear to be trifling efforts active health. If too feeble to be practically able to make but little exertion, try what are known as deep breathing movements. Lie flat upon the back, take as long and deep breaths as possible, and while the mouth is closed, slowly throw the arms up in front and then at the sides. Rest for ten minutes. Try again the same inhalation and exhalation of air, the latter being pure and fresh. After awhile attempt the same, sitting up. These exercises can safely be taken by the sick one every day several times, and the whole muscular system will be improved, just as if some revivifying tonic had been given, a far better one than any charged with alcohol or some like stimulant.

From this step to the use of light apparatus in the dumb-bells is a short one. But the mistake is too often made in trying to be too muscular, and using bells of too great a weight. Attempt nothing above your strength at the start; it is even better at first to go under it than over it. Above all things be methodical and regular in these exercises. Irregularity in anything—bedtime, expenditures, diet—brings its uncomfortable reward. Exercise must be constant and systematic to be effective.

If a beginner purchase wooden dumb-bells of a pound each in weight.

Stand with the heels together, body erect and head up. Place the bells on the shoulders and push up that in the right hand to a count of eight or twelve; then the left; then both together at the same time.

Place the bells on the chest; push the right-hand bell out in front eight times, the left-hand afterward, then both.

Push the bell in the right hand out from the chest to the right, the left the same, and next both.

Put bells under the armpits. Curl them out alternately and at the same time.

With bells on the shoulders roll out as in the movement above described.

Strike the bells quickly over the head and under the right leg; then the left leg, then again behind the back.

With the right-handed bell extended from right side at right angles with the body, strike it as if it were an anvil eight times with the bell in the left hand as a hammer. Do this in the same manner to the left and in front, holding the bell that acts in lieu of anvil on the right and left knees.

These are but simple movements. A teacher in the gymnasium will give you dozens more. But just after the morning bath, in a cool room, before the corset is put on, if tried for five or ten minutes daily will end in sending a glow through the body and bringing a rich tint to the cheeks. Beauty is not always born; it can be made. Not with cosmetics; try light gymnastic exercises and you will prove to your own satisfaction that a light step, a bright eye, a clear, good-colored skin, without the faintest hint of rouge or powder, makes a woman truly beautiful, as well as "healthy, wealthy and wise."

Apropos of this last assertion, that a woman can grow wiser, yes, actually know more, from regular gymnastic exercise is an established truth.

The greatest practical result of both light and heavy gymnastics is the fact that the mind grows in proportion to the muscle. The muscles need a will, and a strong one, to control them. The moving to exact time and to music demanded by these exercises when taken in the classes of the gymnasium has its effect on the brain, and it is as important as the resulting physical gain. Dr. W. G. Anderson, the specialist, states that women who by reason of undeveloped will power cannot compel this servant to aid them in works they must perform are greatly benefited by light gymnastic exercises; and that those women who are sensible enough to adopt the methods that make men the stronger, the healthier sex, who expect to be known as the mothers of healthy children, and, above all, women who wish to aid in the realization of the ideal human being, whether mentally, morally or physically, are able to be all that they would be by gymnastic exercise.

It is a constant source of complaint that American women are not graceful. And the dancing school has been until recent years the refuge for the awkward and unbalanced-muscled young or old woman. But much more valuable is the gymnasium in its education of the feet, and of the poise and carriage of the body.

To this end fancy step movements are given, and grace and ease of self results. Then, too, dexterity is a quality the phlegmatic, slow-by-nature girl and woman needs to get on in this busy, work-a-day world, where she who moves the quickest and thinks the fastest, keeping her mind clear and steady on what she has in hand, puts to rout the moral of that ancient fable of the hare and tortoise, in reaching the goal long before her slower and more deliberate neighbor.

A QUAKER CITY LEGEND.

The Sleepy Hollow Tradition Cannot Compare with It.

An Indian Cave on the Wissahickon the Abode of a Phantom Horseman Who Carried His Head in His Hand.

Many years ago, when Philadelphia was yet young, and before Fairmount park was brought to its present state of perfection, there was in the southern portion of Wissahickon, near the river drive, a cave, called Indian cave, long since deserted, which was supposed at one time to have been the rendezvous of some of these warlike people. Various stories had been whispered about by the more superstitious of the people in the vicinity to the effect that a man supposed to have been murdered there long ago had been seen by several belated travelers to rise suddenly out of the cave, mounted on a black steed, and pursue the frightened narrators for a considerable distance and then vanish as suddenly as it had appeared, says the Philadelphia Times.

[illegible] north of this cave there lived a man named Richard Ashly, whose beautiful and accomplished daughter had suitors galore from all parts of our Quaker City. Among these was a man named George Royal, who did not meet with much favor in the eyes of his adored one, but who, nevertheless, continued to pay the most assiduous attention to the young lady, much to her displeasure and the utter disgust of his numerous rivals. His most bitter opponent was John Coleman, who openly expressed the utmost contempt for George, and vowed to execute a whole catalogue of tragedies if that young gentleman did not cease his nightly transits over Girard avenue bridge toward Wissahickon. But George paid no attention to all these threats, and every available evening found him at the Ashly homestead, where joining the fireside group he listened to the most extravagant ghost stories, among the most important that of the Indian cave a few rods below the house.

But all this did not abate the ardor of the young suitor, and one particular evening he decided to pop the all-important question and risk the chance of acceptance, as he could not possibly endure further suspense in the matter. When an opportunity came he broached the subject with as much elegance and delicacy as he could muster to the object of his adoration, but received a rather flat refusal from the lady referred to, which so incensed our young hero that he abruptly left the house, and, mounting his horse, immediately started for home. His anger, however, did not prevent him from feeling somewhat scared at some unusual noises among the trees on the roadside, and his fear increased as he approached the cave.

When that point was reached he saw a dark object emerge suddenly from some bushes near by which looked like a large black horse, and on it the very identical rider that he had often heard of at the Ashly house. The sight made him fairly sick. He felt each and every hair of his head rise suddenly upward, and a very chilly sensation took possession of his whole being as the apparition came prancing toward him. His horse shied violently and it was with the greatest difficulty that the animal could be induced to start forward.

When he finally got his horse started at a terrific gallop he looked back and saw to his great consternation the phantom horse and rider rapidly pursuing him and almost at his heels. He whipped up his horse in a vain endeavor to outstrip the speed of his mysterious pursuer and reach Philadelphia unharmed. When he reached the brow of a hill and looked back he saw for an instant the figures of a horse and rider clearly outlined against the sky. Horrors! he was headless and carrying his head in his hand. The cold sweat stood out on his forehead in great drops and his poor horse was giving out. If I could only keep ahead, he thought, until I reach the bridge I should then be comparatively safe, for, as it is used to a great extent for travel, the spirit, spook, or whatever it may be would be very apt to disappear.

So on he dashed, and finally when the bridge was gained he turned to see his terrible pursuer disappear amid fire and brimstone, but instead the rider raised the frightful head which he had carried and aimed it directly at that of our young hero. George tried to dodge the blow, but it was of no use. The horrid missile struck him and he fell from his horse, badly stunned, just as the phantom horse and its strange rider dashed past him.

The next day, as George did not put in an appearance, his Philadelphia friends started out to hunt him up and found his horse quietly grazing on the roadside, near the bridge, while not far away lay an old crushed squash, all that was left to tell the tale. Later on John Coleman married Miss Ashly, and when people speak of the phantom that chased George Royal out of town he laughs immoderately and his friends say, with a wink, that he could explain matters if he wanted to.

French Officers Study German.

Professorships of the German language were established in all the French military schools immediately after the Franco-Prussian war, and of late years French ministers of war have been wont to tell how wonderfully well all French officers knew the tongue of the neighbor beyond the Vosges. A few weeks ago, however, when the Russian Lieut. Winter, who speaks only German and Russian, walked into Paris at the close of his long tramp from St. Petersburg, not a single French officer able to converse fluently with him could be found in the French capital. The military professorship had afforded all officers an opportunity to learn to read German. Only a few, however, had profited from the opportunity. The speaking of the language, although the only acquirement of importance in case of war, had been entirely neglected.

A FEARLESS JUDGE.

Lively Recollections of a Quaint and Original Character.

Judge Noah Smith, a citizen of Jefferson county, who died recently in his 76th year, was, in many respects, a remarkable man, writes a Louisville (Ga.) correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution. His educational opportunities were very limited, and he never read books or papers to much extent, but was a close listener and read men thoroughly. His native "mother wit" or shrewdness and good sense born in him, were of very high order; and it was his delight to associate with the noble and intelligent, and this coupled with his natural good sense made him conversant with the current topics of the day and a very interesting associate to the most cultured that he came in contact with.

A more honest man in principle never lived; and his goodness of heart kept under control his fiery temper, and made him kind and considerate under the greatest provocations. As illustrations, I will mention, that coming one evening from the mill below him he espied a runaway slave close to the road behind a tree. He interrogated him and soon discovered that he had left his [illegible] He told the negro that he must go home with him, but the former, who was very strongly built and armed with a huge club, replied with an oath that he had "started to Augusta and would go there," and walked off. When about sixty yards distant the judge emptied one barrel of his gun at him, but it seemed to make no impression as the shot were small. After the second fire the negro went staggering along as if mortally wounded, though not a solitary shot had pierced his skin. It was all a sham for a purpose. It was getting dark and the judge couldn't bear the idea of the negro's dying in the woods without attention, so he jumped from his saddle and pursued him.

The latter retreated until he reached a pond studded with black gums. He now turned upon the judge, throwing water and mud in his face to confuse him. As soon as he was in reach the latter clubbed his gun and struck him a blow which he parried with his club. He drew his gun back to strike a second blow when it hitched to a limb behind him, and while trying to extricate it the negro brought his club down on top of his head with all his power, which nearly proved fatal, adding: "I reckon you will go now." The judge replied: "I will for a short time," and went reeling out of the pond.

As soon as he reached home he bound up the wound and sent after a pack of hounds. When it came he joined in the chase and that night the negro was brought to bay in a thicket in Richmond county and fought furiously as he could not reasonably hope for mercy. Several men present armed with clubs and pistols wanted to kill him on the spot, but the judge interceded and saved his life. The next day he gave him a moderate whipping and returned him to his owner.

Upon another occasion he came upon a runaway who was slashing his favorite hounds to pieces with a scythe blade. He knocked the weapon out of his hand, captured him and offered him no further violence.

He seemed to be an entire stranger to fear in everything outside of religion. I saw him one day in a hunt, when an old buck had just been jumped by a fleet pack of hounds—and had nearly a mile the start of him—make an effort to head him. There was only one stand four miles away. The judge took his hat and bridle reins in one hand and double-barrel in the other and went, as hard as his horse could stave; uphill and downhill and over bridges the entire distance. But the buck came out two hundred yards ahead. It was the grandest run and buck race upon record! It makes my nerves tingle to think of it even now.

FIRING A REVOLVER.

To Attain Rapidity and Accuracy Do Not Aim Along the Sights.

Capt. J. Forman, Thirteenth infantry, says in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "It is a peculiar fact that very few men, even accomplished shots, know how a revolver ought to be handled. Nearly all of them are taught to aim a revolver as if it were a rifle; that is, by bringing the object aimed at and the fore and hind sights into line. This is all well enough for shooting-gallery practice, but should never be followed in the field. In training troops to use the revolver they are taught, in aiming, never to look at the weapon at all, but to keep their eyes on the object to be struck. In quick firing, and especially in shooting from horseback, much better results are obtainable in this way. A man throwing a stone does not look at his hand; neither does a billiard player sight along his cue. The same rules apply to the use of short weapons. I have seen men trained to shoot excellently at a mark when they could not see their pistol sights at all. Pieces of pasteboard were fastened just in front of the cylinders, which effectually prevented the men from using their foresights, and greatly increased the rapidity, as well as the accuracy, of their fire. Nearly anyone can sight a pistol correctly, the inaccuracy of the aim being due to trembling of the hands before the trigger is pressed. By hiding the sight the temptation to hold too long is removed, and the first aim, generally the most accurate, is preserved."

An Apt Illustration.

A little man asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with but indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden: A young friend of hers, during a walk, requested her to go into a delightful canebrake and there get him the handsomest reed; she must get it in once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked if that was the handsomest one she saw, "Oh, no," replied she; "I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hopes of a much better, until I had gotten nearly through, and then was obliged to select the best that was left."

MEDIEVAL LONDON.

The Tortuous and Broken Perspective of Its Ancient Streets.

Who can rebuild before the eye of the mind a single ordinary dwelling of the vanished London of the middle of the thirteenth century? It was a dwarfish, squalid structure, says a writer in Atlantic, of such crazy unsubstantiality that, with a stout iron crook and five strong words, provided by the ward, it might be pulled down and dragged off speedily in case of fire; a structure of one-story jutting over a low ground floor, with another jut of eaves above, its front bearing an old resemblance to the back of a couple of huge stairs, and the whole a most rickety, tumble-down top-heavy, fantastical thing. Chimneys were fairly in vogue then, so it had them, squat, square, wide mouthed, faced with white plaster, red tiles, or gray pebble-work. Red tiles covered its roof; its walls were of rough planed planks, or a wooden framework filled with a composite of straw and clay, buttresses with posts, and crossed this way and that with supporting beams—the whole daubed over with whitewash, of which the weather soon made gray-wash. In front was a stairway, sometimes covered, sometimes not, or a step-ladder set slantwise against the wall, for an entrance to the upper story. The doorways were narrow and low, the windows also, and the latter, darkened with overbrows of wooden shutters, propped up from beneath, and sticking out like long, slender awnings, were further darkened by sashes of parchment, linen, or thin-shaven horn, for glass came from Flanders, and was costly and rare.

Such, joint and seam and tile being loosened into crack and cranny and crevice everywhere, was the dwelling of the London citizen as the eye might see it in the middle of the thirteenth century. Multiply that dwelling into a tortuous and broken perspective of like buildings, some joined by party-walls, some with spaces between, all pent-roofed or gable-peaked, heavy-eaved, stub-chimneyed, narrow-latticed, awning-shuttered, stairessed, post-buttressed, beam-crossed, dusky-red-roofed, dingy-white-walled, and low under the overhanging vastness of the sky, and you have an ancient London street.

CONCERNING GLASS EYES.

Not Always to Be Detected When Seen—The Trade in Them.

"Good glass eyes come high," said an oculist recently to a Buffalo News man.

"Cost a big price, do they?"

"Yes, the good ones do."

"Then there is a good deal of difference?"

"Oh, yes. They range all the way from fifty cents to fifty dollars."

"Is there such a big demand for them?"

"Larger than most people suppose. The fact is that many people get along so well with a glass eye that not one person in ten suspects the fact."

"Some of our friends may be wearing one of those solid visual organs and we do not know it?"

"Precisely. I'll bet that several people in this city with whom you are acquainted are wearing glass eyes, and the fact has always escaped your attention."

"Tell me something about the business, doctor."

"In the first place the greater share of glass eyes, so called, are not glass. The best quality of artificial eyes is manufactured in America by a process that is kept absolutely secret. These are the lightest and best and will last the longer. The Germans also make a fine artificial eye. The best eyes are made of stone. The German article is cheaper than the American. The veining in the foreign eyes is not so well marked."

"What makes the trade profitable?"

"I'll tell you. One-eyed men are likely to be rather scarce, and one would think that having once stocked up they would buy no more. But this is not the case. An artificial eye gets to be a nuisance after it has been on duty two or three months. Another one has to be purchased. This explains the reason for the lively trade in these articles. There'll always be a trade in them, and a good one, too."

"How is it we don't notice a glass eye in some men?"

"Because they know enough to keep still about the matter, and wear the best eyes obtainable. In this way if you notice anything at all peculiar about their optics you imagine they have a squint or are cross-eyed."

Kangaroos in Australia.

A curious fact in connection with the effect of the progress of civilization comes from Australia. It appears that in the older parts of that country the kangaroo is practically exterminated. In Victoria the kangaroos formerly outnumbered the sheep in the proportion of two to one, and old shepherds say that it was not an uncommon thing to see the sheep and the kangaroo feeding together upon the plains, as many as two or three thousand kangaroos frequently accompanying a flock of a thousand sheep. The reduction in the number of kangaroos has materially affected the possibilities of profit on sheep farms, as will be seen from the fact that a "station" which, in 1850, could barely graze five thousand sheep, can now be made to carry forty thousand without any danger of being overstocked.

Dead Cat Anyway.

A small boy had a dog that was rough, as most small boys' dogs are, and a young girl who lived next door had a kitten, sly as all cats are. One day the small boy came nonchalently into the girl's presence and after some desultory conversation, he said: "You know my dog Barca and your cat Darling?" "Yes." "Well, my dog had a piece of meat, and he thought your cat was going to take it away from him." "Thought!" exclaimed the wise girl. "What makes you say the dog thought? You know dogs don't think, they instinct." "Well," said the boy, "I don't care whether he thought it or whether he instincted it, but anyhow he killed your cat."

CHRONICLE-UNION,

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

OFFICIAL PRESS:

AND RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.